FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1841. [NO. 1274.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

D. GILCHRIST,

SURGEON DENTIST,

EXPECTS to return to Fayetteville on the 16th November next.

October 11, 1841. 72-2w

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is about to open a Clothing store in this place, at the Shop on Hay Street formerly occupied by Wm. L. Cofer, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where

READY MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, can be had. My stock has all been bought this Fall, under my own direction, and I warrant it to be made in the latest style, and in the most fashionable manner. I warrant the workmanship equal as well as it made to order. My stock consists in part of

Beaver & Pilot Cloth Frock & Over Coats,
Dress Coats, of all the latest styles,
Pots and Vests of superior quality,

A good assortment of Fancy Articles, consisting of Shirts, Collars, Bombazine Socks, Silk Handkerchiefs, Cravats,

Many other articles too tedious to mention.

The Subscriber respectfully solicits a call from customers and Strangers, where bargains can be had

V. R. PERSON,
J. J. BURTON, *Agent.*

Fayetteville, Oct. 27. 73-tf

FOR RENT.

THAT commodious DWELLING HOUSE in the Brick Row at the foot of Haymount, known as the residence of the late John M. Dobbin. Apply to

J. C. DOBBIN.

October 28, 1841. 73-2w.

NOTICE.

HAVING recently purchased the Lands and Bridge on Drowning Creek, heretofore known as McFarlan's Turnpike lands, I have now the pleasure of informing the public that the bridge has been strongly rebuilt, and is at present in first rate working condition. Said bridge is 28 miles from Fayetteville 30 miles from Cheraw, via Laurel Hill, 23 miles from Rockingham, in Richmond county. The roads leading to the bridge are in first rate order. Persons going to market, as well as travellers generally, will find it to their advantage to cross this bridge, it being the most direct road from Fayetteville to Cheraw or Rockingham.

WILLIAM McLEAN.

Turnpike Bridge, October 12, 1841. 23-3m.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 17th of October last, a colored Boy named THOMAS WALDEN, about eight years old. I understand he is about Donald Sweet's in Moore county. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me at Everett's Tan Yard, Chatham county. And he is bound to serve the County Court. I hereby caution all persons from harboring him, as I shall prosecute to the law against the aggressor.

DANIEL CAMPBELL.

October 28, 1841. 73-2w.

SHOES AND HATS.

200 PAIR COARSE BROGANS,
120 do. Lasted and bound Brogans,
60 do. women's sewed Shoes,
60 do. do. pegged do.
50 do. grain Strap Boots,
50 do. women's Morocco Spring Strap Shoes,
60 straight crown Wool Hats,
Oils, Paints and Glass,
2 tons Linseed Oil,
150 gallons Sperm Oil,
30 kegs No. 1 White Lead,
30 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,

In Store and for sale by

COOK & CO.

October 27, 1841. 73-3w

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of transacting the above business. They are well prepared with Warehouses, Wharf, &c., for the reception of Produce and Goods of all kinds. Every attention will be given to business in this line. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

References—J. Patton and Son, Philadelphia; Woodhull and Minturns, N. York. Wm. Patton, Charleston, S. C.

L. S. YORKE & CO.

They have in Store, for Sale, on reasonable terms,

30 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
30 do. Porto Rico do.
12 do. St. Domingo do.
100 kegs cut Nails,
100 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
35 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
10 bbls. Imitation Brandy,
100 casks Lime.

Wilmington, October 23.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having enclosed a Lot, and erected Shelters, directly on Hay Mount, has opened it for the use of Wagoners free of charge.

JOSEPH S. DUNN.

Oct. 23, 1841. 73 3t

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, Ten Thousand a Year, complete in one vol.; Memoirs of Margaret Davidson, Washington Irving's last work; Irving's complete Works; Phillip's Life of Dr. Milne; Brownlee's Christian Father at Home; The Table of the Lord; Bishop Meade's Prayers; Wilmer's Episcopal Manual; James's Anxious Inquirer; Hannah More's complete Works; Sketches of the Fair Sex; Rolla's Children's Books; Language of Flowers; Flora's Lexicon; Albums; Splendid copies of Byron, in 1 or 8 volumes; Brookes's Universal Gazetteer, &c.

Oct. 25. E. J. HALE.

Sale of Lands for Taxes.

AGREEABLE to an order of sale of Cumberland County Court, September Term 1840, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 6th day of December next, the following Lot, or parcel of Land, listed by John Huske, for the estate or heirs of Alfred Moore, upon which the taxes are due and unpaid for 1840, viz:

One Lot of 6 Acres, (more or less,) on Hillsboro' and Moore Streets, valued at $200, tax $1 00

G. DEMING, *Collector.*

Fayetteville, Oct. 25, 1841. 73-3t

☞ Raleigh Register weekly till sale, and send bill to this Office.

Notice.

THE STOCK OF GOODS of Fountain Lain, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction at his Store on Person Street, on Wednesday the 10th of November next. Terms at sale.

All persons indebted to said Lain are requested to make immediate payment to us.

HALL & JOHNSON,
Surviving Partners of said Lain.

Fayetteville, Oct. 27. 73

Splendid Schemes for November.

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, 1841 the Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY, Class N for 1841, will be drawn at Alexandria, Va.

GRAND CAPITALS.

30,000 DOLLARS,

$10,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, $1,017, 100 Prizes of $1,000!!

&c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

50,000 Capital.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 10, for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 20 h of November, 1841.

15 drawn Nos. in each Package of 26 Tickets, containing the following

GRAND PRIZES!

$50,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, $4,277, 2 Prizes of $3,000, 50 of $1,000, 50 of $500, 50 of $400, 100 of $250, 198 of $200, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $190 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 95 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 47 50
Ditto ditto 26 Eighth do 23 75

$40,000.

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class P, for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 27th of November, 1841.

GRAND SCHEME.

$40,000! $10,000! $6,737! 2 Prizes of $5,000, 5 of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 20 of $1,000, 30 of $500, 40 of $300, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries,—address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

KELVIN SCHOOL,
Near Pittsborough, N. C.

THE next Session of this School, which has lately been reopened for the education of Young Ladies, will commence on the 15th day of November next, and end on the 15th day of April following.

The School will be under the care and instruction of Mrs. Harden and Miss Sarah C. Smith, with the general attention and supervision of the Subscriber. Miss Smith was educated at the North, and brings with her the most satisfactory testimonials of character and qualifications, from that part of this State where she has been, for the last three years, successfully engaged in teaching.

This Institution will not be exclusively a Boarding School. Ten young Ladies would be received as boarders, at $80 per Session including instruction in all the English branches. Parents desirous of placing their daughters in the same family with their teachers, are requested to give early information of their wishes. Miss Smith is an inmate of my family.

Board may be had in several of the most respectable families of the Village and vicinity, at moderate prices.

Those who may desire to enter Pupils earlier than the commencement of the next Session, will be charged only for the unexpired part of the present Session, which will terminate on the Friday preceding the commencement of the next.

TERMS:

English branches, including Reading, Writing, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Mechanical, Chemical, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Botany and Geometry, per Session,	$16
French,	10
Painting,	10
Indian Japanning, whole course,	10
Wax Fruit and Flowers, ditto,	10
Needle Work, plain and ornamental,	5
Music,	25

Instruction in Music will be given by Mrs. Claudia Wiley.

References for Miss Smith are respectfully made to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. J. L. Bailey, Hillsborough.
Rev. Cameron F. McRae, Newbern.
John C. Ehringhaus, Esq., Elizabeth City.
C. R. Kinney, Esq. " "
Rev. G. W. Langhorn, Portsmouth, Va.
Josiah T. Granbury, Esq. Perquimons County.
Rev. Harvey Stanly, Richmond, Va.

W. H. HARDIN.

September 28, 1841. 70-tt.

Southern Harmony.

250 Copies, just received, by

E. J. HALE.

Oct. 25.

1000 lbs. prime BACON, just received and for sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

SMITH'S SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS; English Grammar, and Arithmetic; for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Physiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feby 1

BANK STOCK FOR SALE

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by E. L. & W. Winslow, the undersigned will sell at the Court House, on Tuesday the 16th November next, a LOT and TENEMENT, on the North East corner of the Court House Square, adjoining the residence of Jno Huske. TERMS—6, 12 and 18 months credit, with interest and approved security.

J. W. WRIGHT, }
C. P. MALLETT, } Trustees.

October 19, 1841. 72tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remittances is directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp Oil, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by bbl. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 70tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of

HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Oct. 12, 1841. 71tf

FOR SALE.

100 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 do. Brown SUGAR,
10 do. Loaf and Lump ditto,
30 bbls. MOLASSES,
10 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead,
20 kegs Black ditto, } Ground in Oil
And an assortment of other Paints and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

EDWD W. WILLKINGS,
Commission & Forwarding Agent,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Has in Store, and received by late arrivals—

150 BAGS Laguira and Cuba COFFEE.
50 hhds. Muscovado, Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGARS,
75 hhds. Surinam and N. O. Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs assorted Cut Nails,
50 ditto Dupont's Powder,
100 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 boxes 8 x 10 & 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1 cask Putty,
20 casks Crockery, assorted,
10 ditto Glass Tumblers & Pocket Bottles,
20 casks and half casks Malaga Wine,
20 boxes Bar Soap.

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Starch, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Copperas, Saleratus, Madder, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope, Saltpetre, Alum, White Lead in Oil, an assortment of Hollow Ware, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. The above will be sold low to town and country customers on the usual credit.

October 12, 1841. 71-4w

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER *Proprietors.*

April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

UNDER the provisions of a Deed of Trust I will sell at Auction, on the 16th day of November next, at the Market House, the Lot and improvements on the South East corner of the Court House Square, lately occupied by Neill Johnson.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN WINSLOW, Trustee.

October 19, 1841. 72-ts.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Order received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should they fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

POETRY.

THE TERRIFFIC LEGEND OF THE KILKENNY CATS.

O'Flynn she was an Irishman, as very well was known,
And she lived down by Kilkenny, and she lived there all alone,
With only six great large tom cats, as knew their ways about,
And every body else besides she scrup'lously shut out.

Oh, very fond o' cats was she—(and whissey too, 'tis said,)
She didn't feed 'em very much but she comb'd 'em well instead;
As may be guessed, these large tom-cats, they did'nt get very sleek
Upon a comb'ing once a day, and a ha'porth' once a week.

Now on one dreary winter's night, O'Flynn she went to bed,
The whiskey bottle in her arm (the whiskey in her head.)
The six great large tom cats they sat all in a dismal row,
And horridly glared their hungry eyes—their tails wagg'd to and fro.

At last one grim grimalkin spoke in accents dire to tell,
And dreadful were the words that in this awful whisper fell—
When all the other five tom-cats in answer loud did squall,
"Let's kill her—and let's eat her—body, bones and all!"

Oh horrible! oh terrible! oh deadly tale to tell!
When the sun shone in the window hol all there seem'd still and well;
The cats they sat and lick'd their paws all in a merry ring,
But nothing else within the place look'd like a living thing!

"Anon they quarrell'd savagely, and spit and swore and hallo'd,
Till at last these six great large tom-cats they one another swallow'd,
And nought but one long tail was left in that once peaceful dwelling."
And a very tough one too it was—'tis the same as I've been telling.

Crunkshanks's Omnibus.

Locomotive Steam Excavating Machine.—There is now exhibiting in New York, at the Fair of the American Institute, a machine, the invention of a Mr. Cochran, which is said to be fully worthy of the high commendations bestowed upon it as an immense labor-saving machine. On an average one thousand cubic feet of earth may be excavated and placed in the cars in the course of a day; and the workmen have dubbed it the "Steam Paddy." "We hardly know (says a New York paper) which most to admire, the perfect control which the engineer possesses over its diversified motions, or the vast amount of labor it performs in a given time." "It operates equally well under water, and may be used in clearing out docks, digging canals, &c. Mr. Cochran has a contract in negotiation with the British Government, to dig a ship canal three and a half million cubic yards in length, for which they offer fifty cents per yard. Mr. Cochran says he is satisfied he can accomplish the work at an expense to himself of from five to ten cents per yard, which would leave a pretty fair profit as times go. He has patented his machine in England, and in most of the kingdoms of Europe, and he now proposes to get up a company to contract for all the heavy works of excavation."

A self-lighting Lamp.—Those who have frequent occasion to rise early will be glad to learn that a lamp has been constructed that will prevent the trouble of groping and tumbling for matches wherewith to produce a light. This lamp—a very neat little article—is so constructed that being hung up in sleeping room, and having a small ribbon or cord extend from the lamp to the bed, or near it, no other exertion is required than to pull the cord gently and the lamp is instantly lighted.

SOUND VIEWS.—We copy the following article chiefly for the sake of the correct sentiments of the excellent Judge who so faithfully performed his duty:—

GREENSBOROUGH, October 26.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The business before the fall term of our Superior Court was despatched during the first week of the term, and the parties litigant, officers of the Court, &c., had left by Saturday evening.

The trial of Boling alias Smith, for bigamy, was removed to the county of Rockingham, on the affidavit of the prisoner that such was the state of public feeling against him in this county he could not expect a fair, dispassionate trial. Mr. Kerr, of Caswell, appeared as counsel for the prisoner.

On Thursday Richard C. Stubblefield was put upon his trial, charged, in several counts with the killing of Murphy. The prosecution was conducted by Solicitor Poindexter alone; the defence by Messrs. Julian E. Leach and James T. Morehead. After a patient investigation of the facts of the case, and able argument of counsel, the jury retired. They returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

On Friday the prisoner was brought in and received the sentence of the Court—to be branded in the hand, imprisoned eleven months and thirty days, and then give bond in the sum of $1,000 for his peaceable behaviour. The sentence of branding was carried into immediate execution, in presence of the Court.

Previous to the judgment of the Court, Mr. Morehead made application in behalf of the prisoner, in a feeling address to his honor, to omit the branding, a punishment which the law has left discretionary in the hands of the Court. He represented and proved the high respectability and piety of the aged parents of the prisoner; spoke of the former sober life of the prisoner—that he had been a speculator, but had been unsuccessful under the pressure of the times; had his property sold by the sheriff; had become disheartened and soured in temper; lacked that philosophy which a large portion of mankind want to enable them to bear up under misfortunes; that he had taken to drink,—and was in this habitual state of mind and disposition when the affair took place which resulted in the decease of the unfortunate old man Murphy. It was insisted that the branding inflicted a mark of disgrace as lasting as life—a mark that could never be obliterated, a disgrace that could never be retrieved; and that in the absence of this perpetual stigma, society might yet one day claim the offender to its bosom, a respectable and reformed man. This event could never be hoped for, if the prisoner should have to linger out a loathed life with the indelible brand of crime burned in his palm.

The Judge (Nash, differed with the Counsel for the prisoner. The facts proved against the prisoner showed an aggravated case of manslaughter, strongly verging upon murder in the first degree. He was aware of the respectability and piety of his parents, and the creditable station held in society by his connexions; and if it could be done consistently with the paramount duties of his station, he would mitigate the blow upon the aged authors of the prisoner's existence. That could not be done. That peace of mind which no vicissitudes of this world could give or take away, must be their consolation in this sore trial of their hearts.

His honor remarked the fearful increase of crime which has become evident throughout the land. Even in our own beloved State of North Carolina, which has never been infected in the same degree with those evils which have cursed other portions of the country, there had been a greater number of heinous crimes within three years past than had occurred in any ten years preceding.—What was the cause of this? A morbid state of public feeling, and a consequent laxity in the administration of law. Let a murder be committed, and the community is "up in arms" against the perpetrator. Let the criminal be convicted, and that moment the current of sympathy turns, and a reprehensible willingness is manifested to avert the arm of retributive justice.

He commented upon the particular case before him; adverted to the disagreeable but paramount duty assigned him by the laws of his country, and pronounced the sentence against the offender.—*Patriot.*

Hard Money Country.—Miss Sedgwick states that at Milan, in Italy, a laboring man is paid sixteen sous (18 cents) per day; a woman, ten sous; and a child seven. With this, they find themselves. Think of our white laborers, with their dollar and more, a day—their meat three times per day—their Coffee, Tea, Sugar and what not—while the Milanese Peasant lives on coarse bread and thin broth, and only eats meat on some Festival day. One who eats Rice every day, says the fair authoress, is opulent, and he who eats *meat* every day, is the Nabob of the village. And yet a certain party in this country are for establishing a *hard money* currency, the natural effect of which would be to reduce all our prices to a hard money standard.—*Raleigh Register.*

Prisons of the Inquisition.—Miss Sedgwick says that the Prisons of the Inquisition, at Venice, are not more than six feet square, with mud floors, and a grating a few inches in length, which opens into a gallery, into which the only ray of light that ever came, was from the torch of the Turnkey, when, once a day, he brought the Prisoner his food. The French, when they came to Venice, found a man in one of these cells, who had been there for fourteen years. They set him free, and carried him in procession through the grand Piazza. The poor wretch was struck blind from the excess of light, and died in two or three days.

U. S. Army and Navy.—The official Army Register for 1841 states that the United States Army, in officers and men, numbers 12,539—the militia 1,503,592. The American Navy is composed of

Ships of the line, (74 and 120 guns,)	11
" Razee, (50 guns,)	1
Frigates, 1st class, (44 guns,)	11
" 2d class, (36 guns,)	2
Sloops of war, (16 to 20 guns,)	21
Brigs " (10 guns,)	4
Schooners, (4 to 10 guns,)	8
Steamers, (two of them frigates,)	4
Store ships, &c.	3
Total	65

Land Sale.—The farm of Mr. Michael Brichdow, Sen. in Little Pipe Creek valley, Carroll county, Md. containing 150 acres, was recently sold at private sale to Mr. Bowley for the sum of *ninety dollars p r acre.*

Remedy for the Rheumatism.—A correspondent of the United States Gazette gives the following as an infallible remedy for the rheumatism. He says that he, as well as hundreds of others, has used it with perfect relief:

Recipe.—One gill of gumpson seed (now ripening—can be found in great plenty round the city) put into a pint bottle; fill the bottle with the shavings of a rich turpentine yellow pine board or knot; then fill up with strong alcohol.

In three days the turpentine, and the virtue from the gumpson seed, will be extracted by the alcohol, leaving the liquid of a greenish color. It is then fit for use. Bathe the part affected with this preparation a few times, and it will drive away all pain.

The plant here called *gumpson* is supposed to be the *Jamestown* weed (*Stramonium*) of Virginia. The seeds are extremely poisonous, if swallowed, and are often given in very minute doses, as a remedy for acute rheumatism.

Cowling the Professions.—One of the ablest periodical writers of Great Britain, speaking of the ambition in that country of adopting trades instead of all kinds, and of the rush, if we may so call it, into the professions of law, physic, and divinity," thus points the mind's eye to the general consequences, or some of them:

"Bottoms sails have decided broken hearts in the opponents, those ds who would have been happy behind the plough or opulent behind the counter; thousands in the desperate struggle of thoughtless pretensions look upon the stability of the life of manual labor with perpetual envy; and thousands, by a worse fate still, are driven to necessities which degrade the principles of honor within them, seem even driven to humiliating modes of obtaining subsistence, and make up by adulterating to the views of society, the livelihood which was refused to their legitimate exertions."

Turning the Tables.—The ladies have heretofore considered the privilege of suing for breaches of promise in matrimonial engagements to be exclusively theirs, and the sympathy which is always shown for distressed damsels, whose hearts and hopes have been broken together, has gone to confirm the impression. It seems, however, that men's hearts may be broken as well as maids', this important fact having been recently discovered by a jury in Indiana, who sat in determination upon a case in which Dr. S. A. Fair, merchant, &c. of the town of Huntington, Indiana, brought suit against a Mrs. Lovelly, a widow lady, and laid his damages at $2,000. The jury did what they could towards healing the immedicable wounds of the doctor, and soothed his lacerated feelings, by administering to his pocket $150 damages. A warning to faithless females.

Expeditious Travelling.—A gentleman of New Orleans, who left New York on the 7th of August last in the Great Western for England, returned to New Orleans on the 9th instant, after an absence of 63 days, including stoppages at the various places as follows:—13 days in London, 1 day and a half in Liverpool, half a day in Halifax, half a day in Boston, 7½ days in New York, 2 days in Philadelphia, 1 day in Baltimore, and 1 day in Charleston—making 27 days in various cities, for business transactions, and leaving only 36 days for travelling a distance of upwards of 7000 miles, travelling at the rate of 200 miles per day.

Glory.—A late Convention in Rensselaer county (N. Y.) shows what notions of "glory" are entertained by certain persons in those parts:

Resolved, That we glory in the name of Locofoco. We would rather shed the entire Locofoco Party; we would set it up in the most conspicuous Locofoco pole in every town, village, and district in the Union. No dictionary states it; it is new, quite fresh, and strong."

A Name.—The Woods of Lancashire are a distinguished family, for eloquence, wealth, and talent. A laughable circumstance took place at a trial in Lancashire, where the head of the family, Mr. Wood, senior, was examined as a witness. Upon giving his name Oniwell Wood, the judge addressing him, said: "Pray, Mr. Wood, how do you spell your name?" The old gentleman replied:

O double T
I double U
E double L
Double U
Double O D.

Upon which the astonished Judge laid down his pen, saying it was the most extraordinary name he had ever met with in his life; and, after two or three attempts, declared he was unable to record it.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—No. 1.

The most cautious and calculating individual must now be sensible, that it is the duty of North Carolina not only to sustain her present public works, but to make still farther advances in the career of Internal Improvement. The clouds of doubt and difficulty which gathered on her path when the ground of her first Rail Road was broken, have vanished before the lights of private enterprise and of public liberality—the forebodings of the bigot, swayed by old forms and manacled to the past, and the predictions of the designing demagogue, have passed her as the idle winds; and she now exhibits herself, in the fulness and majesty of her ancient spirit, marching onward to a consummate developement and realization of her varied and abundant powers and resources. To stand still at such a crisis, when she is getting up from beneath sterility and want, and electing the public attention and regard, would be the extreme of lethargy, penuriousness and timidity: to advance, will be to place herself in honorable and successful competition with the wealthiest States in the confederacy—to reap, in common with them, the high and salutary benefits of this age of useful and wonderful improvements—and to augment immeasurably the welfare and happiness of posterity.

Can she, then, hesitate? Will she listen any longer to the selfish and miserable croakings of the demagogue, or will she, putting him from her bosom, and making him to be shunned and detested in all her borders, cling to and adopt the counsels of pure, enlightened and upright statesmen? Is her escutcheon hereafter to be tarnished by the foul breath of parsimonious ignorance, or brightened by the refulgent fires of an ample and beneficent system of Internal Improvement? Will she go on to cling to the skirts of South Carolina and Virginia, or will she, by a vigorous and united effort, at once deliver herself from this vile dependence, by constructing roads and building up markets for herself? Will she extinguish the spirit of improvement and reform, which has been enkindled in her bosom, or will she, by imparting to it fresh encouragement and a powerful impulse, cause it to overspread her territory with the stores of wealth and the streams of living intelligence and power? She holds in her hands her own destiny. Through and through, her population must be contented and happy, or discontented, restless and unsociable. If she wants her population to leave her, she can apply to their shoulders the fetters of contempt and poverty, by remaining what she is. If, on the contrary, she wishes to retain those who are now with her, and to provide for posterity, she can do so, by keeping steadily and perpetually in the boldest track of her forward movements.

The establishment of a McAdamized Turnpike Road from this City to Asheville, in Buncombe county, is an object of paramount importance as well to the East as to the West, and we think we are not mistaken when we say such a work is eminently demanded. It would be impossible for any one, not possessed of a perfect knowledge of the ground, to mark out the precise route through which counties such a road should run: but the principles to be kept in sight in carried, to the attainment of the greatest satisfaction of all sections, through the counties of Orange, Guilford, Davidson, Rowan, Iredell, Lincoln and Burke. In this route, the road would pass Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, cross the Yadkin near the Horse Shoe Bend, run by Morganton, or between that place and the Blue Ridge at the Swannanoa Gap, enter Asheville through the point of the Swannanoa River, constituting a course of 240 miles. Here it would form a junction with the Buncombe Turnpike Road, which has been in successful operation for a considerable time, and which might be made to penetrate Tennessee, upon whose borders it would probably be met by a similar Road, or perhaps a Rail Road, from Knoxville. Branches of the Road might be subsequently established from Hillsborough to Roxborough or Milton, and from Greensborough to Wentworth, in Rockingham, near the head of pole-boat navigation on the Dan. A rail Road might also be constructed from this City to Fayetteville, and at all events a branch extended to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road at Waynesborough. The Neuse should be thence rendered navigable for steamboats to Newbern, and a rail road built from the latter place to Beaufort. These principal works should be undertaken and executed in the order in which they are named—the turnpikes solely by the State, and the rail roads by individuals, aided by the State, upon the three fifths principle.

Thus is our plan. It is submitted with all deference and humility, and in a spirit sincerely devoted to whatsoever promises to advance the welfare and promote the happiness of our common country. We propose to give outlets to Western North Carolina—to direct its trade from Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia—to ensure those who people and cultivate that ample and exhaustless domain, extensive and eligible markets for their products; and we desire that Raleigh, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern and Beaufort should be these markets.

The whole distance between Raleigh and Asheville, by the route we propose, would be 240 miles. At $3,000 per mile, a McAdamized Turnpike for this distance would cost $720,000. At least half of the Road, however, might be of the common turnpike order, inasmuch as a portion of the ground is very level, and would need but little grading, and nothing artificial to add to its firmness and solidity. Taking, for example, 100 miles at $1,000 per mile, and 140 miles at $3,000 per mile, the result would be $520,000. Major Gwynn, a distinguished engineer, gives it as his opinion that a common Turnpike from Raleigh to Asheville, might be constructed for $800 per mile. Upon the whole, therefore, taking every difficulty and impediment into consideration, the entire Road would not cost more than $600,000.

The distance between Hillsborough and Roxborough is about 28 miles. Between these villages, a common Turnpike would answer every purpose, and could be built for $28,000. Or, if Milton were preferred, distant from Hillsborough 35 miles, the Road might be extended to it, and would cost $35,000. Milton is improving gradually, and will continue to improve, on account of the rich land that surrounds it, its favorable location, and the intelligence and enterprise of the citizens of Caswell.

The distance between Greensborough and Wentworth is about 30 miles; and of course a Road between them would cost $36,000. So the entire cost of the main road and the branches, which may be established or not, as policy may dictate, would be $793,000.

Should the ensuing Legislature, however, think $600,000 too large a sum to be expended upon such a work, or should they sincerely consider the State unable to meet such an engagement, they would nevertheless be bound to do something for Western North Carolina, and the least they could do, it seems to us, would be to order the construction of a common Turnpike from Raleigh to Asheville, which would cost no more than $240,000. Such a Road could be McAdamized in a short time, at every point necessary to be thus improved, without costing the State one cent drawn directly from its treasury, inasmuch as the tolls could be applied to that purpose, and the Road at the same time vigorously sustained.

We are forcibly persuaded that a Road of this character, running as we have designated, and enlisting the interests and the energies of the Western counties, would effect more good for North Carolina than any project which has yet been set on foot within her borders. It would open to our eastern markets and to the commerce of the world, a mineral kingdom unsurpassed in richness, variety and abundance. Every body has heard of our western gold mines—almost every land in Christendom has touched our precious metals. And then the inexhaustible beds of iron and lead—the broad pastures, the luxuriant timber and the fertile valleys of this wide-spread region—for what wait they but the hand of capital and indomitable energy, to bring them forth and diffuse them in floods of opulence and strength over the entire surface of the State!

This Road would open a market to twelve or fifteen of the wealthiest counties of the west.—How can we connect these with Raleigh, and unite ourselves with Fayetteville, the temptation they will have to come to us with their trade—to traffic with us—or to proceed to Fayetteville or Wilmington, N. Whom, and last, though *not* least, Beaufort, for that purpose—will be irresistible. When they shall see that the East is determined to offer them a good market—that the capital of the State can easily be used and improved by them—and that Wilmington, aspiring to compete with Norfolk and Petersburg, earnestly asks us to assist her—a new, and, when duly studied, to *their interest* to shuffle off Virginia and South Carolina to the right and left, and to look to their own State for a market, their products will bring this Road and the whole State will speedily realize a happy change.

The products of the West, coming down this road, will find a market at this city, or the farmer may proceed to some of the above named towns, where he will hardly fail to get as good prices as can be had in Norfolk or Petersburg; or rather he will save more in his trip or make more in it, he could by taking any other route, because he will save time, which is money, and he will have the choice of three markets on the way, or may elect to send his produce by Rail Road to the Northern towns.

We shall pursue the subject.

The Late Elections.—The following paragraph, from that steady old Whig paper, the *Norfolk Herald*, comprises in few words the whole history of the elections which have been held since the termination of the late Session of Congress:

"The elections which are now in progress scarcely deserve the name of a contest. The late victorious party, disheartened at the fruitlessness of their victory, have thrown away their arms in a pet and *gone home*—leaving their opponents to ransack their camp without molestation, and for a time to occupy their position, purposing to rally at the proper time and dislodge them from it. In the interim, their opponents can make but little use of their success in strengthening and fortifying the ground they have gained. The Whig party have had no inducement to expend their ammunition and brace themselves for the pending conflict; for they saw that, if victorious, it was a matter of doubt to whose benefit the victory would 'ensure,' (to borrow Mr. Calhoun's idea.) Possibly their opponents might, by some contingency, be the gainers by it; and peradventure it might be thrown away in a preposterous effort to get up a third party; in any event, if we have read the signs of the times correctly, they could not, as a party, expect to make any thing by it. Therefore it seems to have been their wisest course to postpone the struggle until they could see a clear field and no mistake."

It would appear from the Western papers, that Pork, one of the staples of that section of the United States, will be lower this season than it has been for many years. There are large quantities of the last year's stock on hand in Cincinnati, Louisville, etc., for which there is but a limited demand, and dealers will therefore not purchase new pork except at a low price, say two dollars per cwt. The Sangamo (Illinois) Journal states that contracts have been made at Springfield for several lots of pork to be delivered the present season at two dollars per cwt. on a credit of four months.

Thin Shoes.—A summer bird that has lingered late into the autumn, leaving its timid footprint in the first fall of snow, ever reminds one of that delicate fair one, in light thin slippers, on a cold ice pavement. The bird, however, can escape to a warmer clime, and in the spring it can re-appear, but the lady is on that journey from which there is no return. The music of the bird may again gladden its native tree, but her voice will not again cheer the hearth of her home. The badges of sorrow and the slowly returning hearse will soon tell what that slipper has done.

A STRANGE CHAPTER OF POLITICAL HISTORY.

The following extraordinary article will arrest the attention of the reader. A word of explanation. Mr. Botts delivered his speech, which the Madisonian quotes, on the 16th Sept. On the 16th of Oct. after a silence of five weeks, the Madisonian *feels* authorized, (not *is* authorized,) to contradict Mr. Botts's statement. Then follows Mr. Botts, (for it is evidently he himself who writes the article below,) with the strong and pointed reiteration of his declaration, and reference to dates and other testimony:—

FROM THE MADISONIAN.

"The following paragraph in Mr. Botts' speech of September 16, recently published, so far as it undertakes to aver a fact in its latter clause, we feel authorized to contradict peremptorily:

"Mr. B. admitted, in its broadest sense, that from Mr. Tyler's first entrance on public life to the date of his appointment to the Harrisburg Convention, every sentiment of his mind had been hostile to a Bank; but when he went there, had not the public reason to believe that his sentiments had undergone a change? Certainly they had. But further than that, Mr. B. said he knew such to be the fact. He had travelled with him on board a steamboat, and had heard him more than twenty times declare that his opinion had changed to this extent—that a National Bank was necessary to the welfare and prosperity of the country, and that we could not get on without it."

COMMENTS IN THE RICHMOND WHIG.—(CORRECTED TO BE BY MR. BOTTS HIMSELF.)

The article above is taken out in the Madisonian of Saturday the 16th, and it is quite in accordance that the only authority that could have existed for the contradiction, was that of the Editor himself, for the Editor of the Madisonian was not present during any part of a session and a fact to contradict, on its own responsibility, to contradict what, in the nature of things, he could know nothing about—for is it possible that any body else could be better informed as to what had passed between Mr. Tyler and Mr. Botts, during a six-weeks' journey through the Western country, than the Editor of the Madisonian. Mr. Tyler alone could have authorized the contradiction.

Then the matter stands thus: Mr. Botts asserts on the floor of Congress, that in the summer of 1839 he had travelled through the Western country in company with Mr. Tyler, and was with him for some weeks, during which time he heard him repeatedly say, perhaps twenty times, that he was satisfied a Bank of the United States was necessary and indispensable to the country could not get along without one, and that we should be compelled to resort to it.

Mr. Botts proceeds to show by circumstances, and by facts irresistible, that Mr. Tyler was a Bank man at the Harrisburg Convention which he supported the Clay, and indeed as he showed himself to be in his message to Congress, and his subsequent intercourse with the members and his Cabinet—and yet here Mr. Tyler opposes a sweeping contradiction.

Now there is no reason why Mr. Botts should at any time have shunk from any contest with Mr. Tyler touching this matter, upon which the veracity of both of them was called into question, even in the estimation of Mr. Tyler, for on his honor had contradicted Botts, unequivocally and unqualifiedly, and yet before his inquiry and explanation had been expended. But surely there is the less reason for it now when three of his confidential advisers have been thrust from his presence and have been forced from office to give testimony against him and expose to the world the duplicity and treachery of his own heart.

Let us look at his own words, before he assails the veracity of another.

But now for the last role of Mr. B's constituents [illegible] and that record the sacred conversations of Mr. Tyler with whom he travelled in a steamboat [illegible] Mr. Tyler was [illegible] was publicly [illegible] Legislature of Virginia, and [illegible] Bank, and [illegible] of this friends, [illegible] Mr. Botts [illegible] Mr. Tyler [illegible] Mr. Botts [illegible] Mr. Tyler [illegible] Washington, while [illegible] Mr. Botts [illegible] Mr. Tyler on the opportunity [illegible] presented to them of [illegible] by virtue of the decision of that [illegible] upon the constitutionality of the Bank charter, [illegible] Mr. Tyler—that he was [illegible] these conversations, and [illegible] Mr. B. that he had [illegible] friends in Richmond [illegible] assurances [illegible] and [illegible] to this Mr. Tyler did not [illegible].

I do [illegible] authorized to say, that on the next day, on the occasion of some eighteen or twenty gentlemen, we had waited on the Vice President that was to be, the Bank was the subject of conversation, when Mr. Botts again repeated what he had often heard Mr. Tyler say on that subject, and said to those gentlemen, that he (Mr. B.) should rest satisfied, as they ought to be, if it could be brought to a test—and to this Mr. Tyler replied 'come don't you get mad on me for that in that respect.' 'I can't,' said Mr. B., 'I cannot vote any further than you have already committed yourself; I have only repeated what you have often told me.' 'Well,' said Mr. Tyler, 'I tell you it is so, and all these gentlemen, that if I should have to decide this question I will take a fair, full, and comprehensive view of it, as a national question, and as a national representative, altogether unbiassed by any opinion I have ever heretofore expressed upon the subject.' And with this, all were content, and the subject was dropped.

But Mr. B. can have no objection that the matter should rest between Mr. Tyler and himself, and leave it to the country to determine which statement is most to be relied on.

B.

Movements of the President.—From the Norfolk Herald of the 22d inst. we learn that the President, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Commodore Morris, and other gentlemen, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday night. At an early hour on Friday morning the President went down to Hampton Roads, to visit the United States ship Delaware; and he was on the next day to visit the Navy Yard, the United States ships lying there, the dry dock, &c.

National Intelligencer.

New tests of fitness for Office.—The Madisonian announces that none but the *friends* of *Mr. Tyler* will be appointed to office. The Richmond Enquirer adds, that if any friend of Mr. Clay expects office, he will be "confoundedly disappointed."

These are two new tests of fitness for office, which we presume are to substitute the Jeffersonian—is he honest? is he capable? is he faithful to the Constitution? Is he a friend to Mr. Tyler? Is he an enemy to Clay?—they sound well—they will render their author illustrious in our annals. What could be more appropriate than such tests? What stronger evidence could a man furnish of honesty, capability and fidelity to the Constitution, than devotion to Tyler and hostility to Clay? The art of man could not have stumbled upon a more perfect touchstone of political orthodoxy.

Richmond Whig.

Mr. Saltonstall, one of the members from Massachusetts, has pronounced the charge of Mr. Caleb Cushing, touching a Dictatorship in Congress false. Some of the papers say he lashed honest Caleb very severely—as he deserved to be.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MR. CALHOUN AND THE LOCOFOCOS.

If the Letter from Mr Van Buren, replying to the invitation of the Locofocos to attend a Convention of the "Democracy" at Kingston, which we introduced to our readers in Tuesday's paper, was entirely characteristic of the school of which the writer is the head, what character shall we give to the subjoined Letter from another citizen, of equal distinction, replying to an invitation to the same Convention?

How shall we rank Mr. Calhoun himself? Running a brilliant career round the whole circle of parties; preaching with apostolic zeal successively the doctrines of every political sect; the advocate at first of a strong and splendid Government, construing the Constitution with greater latitude than ever Federalist dreamed of; making proselytes to these principles with all the zeal of a recruiting officer; enlisting old and young by his captivating theories; and converting even the venerable Monroe to the doctrine of Internal Improvement, peculiarly his own; succeeding, by a popularity thus won, to the second office in the Government, falling back from that office upon a scheme of doctrine directly opposite to that which he professed and practised during the first period of his political life, and denying to the Government in effect the possession of any positive power whatever; sliding away from that position in turn, and "defining" himself into another, which nobody but himself could comprehend; but at last descending to a league with the Locofocos against those who had most recently been his allies—in what party could we class him, with the expectation of finding him in the same party a year hence? We might as well try to grasp a shadow or to fix a sunbeam. We forbear the attempt.

The Letter, however, gives us a glimpse of the present "position" in the political hemisphere, of this brilliant but erratic comet. It exhibits him to us in full communion with the politicians of the New York school; *gratified* with the estimate which *they* place upon his services; deriving unspeakable *pleasure* from the *harmony* in which he finds himself with them, "both as to principles and measures," &c. Yes, it is even so! Mr. Calhoun is reciprocating compliments and courtesies with the leaders of that party whose character he has heretofore portrayed in such vivid colors, that we will quote a passage from one of his speeches as the best antidote to his aspersion of the Whigs, his late political associates, that we could offer. Hear him:

"It was thus," said the Senator, speaking indignantly of the latter part of Gen. Jackson's Administration, "the principles of the spoils party, which had originated in the State of New York, gained the ascendant in the Union, with its rigid and despotic system of discipline, by which all who held or expected office were compelled to rely on partisan service for success or security; A PARTY WHOSE BASE AND LOW-MINDED SYSTEM IS RAPIDLY CONTAMINATING THE WHOLE COMMUNITY."

Now for the Letter:

Fort Hill, Sept. [illegible] 29, 1841.

[illegible] to attend a Mass Convention of the Democracy of the counties of the Northern District of this State, to be held at Kingston [illegible]

I am deeply sensible of the great importance of the present crisis to the Democratic cause, and to the Union of these States, and nothing has more contributed to increase the anxiety and nothing has more given me hope, than the disposition manifested in every section of the country, to do more to strengthen our cause than to find, in this the hour of its severest trial, so perfect a harmony among its friends, both as to principles and measures, over our wide-spread and diversified territory. It was, indeed, cheering to behold all in every section, in this hour of danger, when our opponents, flushed with victory in the recent Presidential struggle, and behaving determined to establish the odious doctrines of Federalism, staunchly unanimously rally under the old Republican State Rights banner of '98. When I saw that glorious banner waving over our ranks, and the united enthusiasm along the whole line to uphold it, all apprehension for the contest vanished.

As numerous and bold and united as were our opponents—as confident as they were of carrying all their measures at the late session, I never doubted, if they did succeed, but that the period of their victory would be short. I could not believe, when the real issue was made, as it was, between the parties, and the People were called on to decide between Republicanism and Federalism, State Rights and Consolidation, Democracy and an artificial moneyed aristocracy, engendered and fostered by the Government that they would long hesitate. Already have they proved that my confidence in their intelligence and patriotism was not misplaced. The recent elections have shown a mighty change in public opinion. That change will go on, if we but prove ourselves worthy of our cause by a rigid adherence to our principles and measures, till our opponents and their cause shall be completely overwhelmed by a sweeping tide.

With great respect, I am, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

When we mentioned, the other day, the fact of Mr. Van Buren's being again a candidate for the Presidency, we did not mean, of course, that he had volunteered his services, but that he was already regarded by his political friends as a candidate. It is several weeks since we heard of his being actually nominated in Missouri for the office, under circumstances which induced the belief that it was no unmeaning indication of the design to place him before the People in due time as the candidate of the party.

From the Philadelphia papers we now learn that on Monday evening last a meeting of the friends of Mr. Van Buren in that city was held, and numerously attended, "for the purpose of adopting the necessary measures to place that gentleman before the People as a candidate at the next Presidential election." A resolution was adopted "expressive of the undiminished confidence of the Democratic party in Mr. Van Buren," but it was deemed inexpedient at so early a day to take any action as to the next Presidency. The decision was a very sensible one, in our opinion.

We learn from the Philadelphia Sentinel, however, that Mr. Van Buren will not be without competitors from the ranks of his political friends. "Commodore Stewart's friends," says the Sentinel, "are quite active; Mr. Buchanan has a strong body of ardent supporters in Pennsylvania; and General Cass has been named, in several quarters, as a candidate who would be very acceptable to the democracy of the country. Other candidates will doubtless be brought out before the time arrives for making the nominations."—*National Intelligencer.*

PORTABLE SAW MILL.

The following notice of Page's newly invented Portable Saw Mill, is from the Baltimore American. An inexhaustible field for the operation of such machines, is afforded by the Pine Forests of North Carolina. It is doubtless worthy of the attention of some of our citizens:—

"This machine is remarkable not only for its extraordinary performance, but for its extreme simplicity, and for the very small power required to drive it. While in operation yesterday, a wet yellow pine log was placed on the carriage 16½ feet long and 17 inches wide. The saw passed through this three times in the space of four minutes and a half. A mill of ten horse power will cut with ease 10,000 feet per day.

We learn that these mills are now getting extensively into use in this and the adjoining States, and that orders have been received from numerous places in the South and West. One of them, put up for the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, is said to have paid for itself in about two months. They can be readily transported from place to place, and set up wherever timber is abundant. As a proof of their efficiency, it may be mentioned that some time ago Mr. Page put one of them on a rail road car, and set it up in the thickly timbered country through which the Annapolis rail road passes. By it he was enabled to send to his factory a large quantity of prepared timber, at less than half what it would have cost him, if purchased in the city. One of these mills is in operation at the Navy Yard, Washington, and several others are now engaged for the United States service.

When desired a very efficient planing machine can be attached to the saw mill, and worked with very little increase of power."

COMING TO IT.

The country may at once prepare itself for a formal announciation by President Tyler, of his intention of becoming a candidate for the second term. His organ, the Madisonian, has been, from the dissolution of the Cabinet, endeavoring to pave the way for such an announciation, and every now and then he drops a hint which cannot be misunderstood. In his last paper, in which he denounces the premature action of the Whig Party in relation to the succession, he says:

"Now we are not disposed to deny the right of the Convention (the Syracuse Convention) to place any candidate before the People at this early period. But we dount the expediency of the manœuvre and we deny their right to disturb the claims of any other individual. Nor is there any reason why Mr. Tyler should not, at a proper time, submit his administration, on its own merits, to the approval or disapproval of the country."

This is pretty plain, is it not? Can any one who reads it doubt that, at the "proper time," and in spite of his pledges to the contrary, Mr. Tyler will submit his "administration on its own merits," by becoming a candidate for a second term, and letting the People show their "approval or disapproval" of his course by voting for or against him?

But Mr. Tyler and his organ think it premature to commence the "scramble for the succession" at this time. Their plans are, doubtless, not "matured." Their bids for Loco Foco support have not been, as yet, sufficiently successful to warrant a formal announciation, and they would have the Whig Party to calmly await their leisure and convenience.

This is very reasonable, is it not? What Whig will be so discourteous as to refuse to play into the hands of Mr. Tyler and his organ?—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

SAVANNAH, October 26.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

By the U. S. Steamer Gen. Taylor, Capt. Gilliam, we last evening received the intelligence from one of our correspondents, that Tiger Tail has surrendered to Col. Worth at Tampa Bay.

Another correspondent furnishes the following letter.

Camp and near the Seminole Georgian.

EAST FLORIDA, Oct. 20 1841.

Dear Sir:—Alligator Billy, accompanied by one of the new delegation just arrived from Arkansas, reached Fort King last evening. They have seen and held a talk with Tiger Tail's brother at the Ammithlas. Their Tail is declining his people, and has promised them to go to or to Tampa.

This afternoon Alligator's brother, accompanied by his wife and two children, made their appearance at Fort King and delivered themselves up. He states that he is in ignorance of his brother's whereabouts, but that he will use his influence with him through the above named Indians and no doubt is sanctioned but that Hollee will surrender.

Important, if true.—Intelligence was received last evening from Pilatka, stating that the head chief of the Tallahassees had gone in to Tampa, and that Tigertail and his whole band was going in, induced by Alligator, who was lately sent for to the West for that purpose.

The Funeral of the Hon. John Forsyth, which took place in this city on Saturday, was attended by all the Representatives of Foreign Governments now in Washington, by the Heads of our Executive Departments, the General-in-Chief of the Army, and many other officers of the Government, civil and military, as well as many private citizens. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hawley and the Rev. Mr. Butler, of the Episcopal Church.—*Nat. Int.*

Methodist Conference.—The North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Church convened in this City on Wednesday last. Its sittings are in the Court House. There are, we learn, about 70 Ministers in attendance.—*Raleigh Register.*

Nine States a Day.—Some gentlemen on board the steamer Drumond the other day, were conversing about the wonderful powers of steam, the great facilities it had given to traveling, &c. One gentleman remarked that a man might leave New York in the morning, and arrive the same night in Baltimore, thus being in five States in one day. "Only five, is it ye say?" said an Irishman present, "and its meeself who was in nine States on Monday last." The company were incredulous, and called on Paddy to explain how such a thing could be possible, which he did as follows: "Well ye see gentlemen," I married in New York last Monday morning at 5 o'clock, and went with my dear Bridget to Baltimore the same day, and sure before I got there, I was after getting drunk as a baste, so ye persave I was in the State of New York, the state of Sobriety, the state of Single Blessedness, the State of New Jersey, the state of Connubial Felicity, (that's what ye call matrimony) the State of Pennsylvania, the State of Delaware, the State of Maryland, and the state of Intoxication, all in one day, and the whole of which was owing to the wonderful powers of stame.—*N. Y. Evening Mail.*

FROM TEXAS.

Col. Geo. C. Childress, late of Nashville, Tennessee, committed suicide with a bowie knife in Galveston, on the night of the 6th. No cause is assigned. Col. Childress was a lawyer of distinguished abilities, a gentleman in his bearing, and for some time had been editor of one of the political papers in Nashville while he resided there.

A treaty has been ratified between the United States of Yucatan and Texas, and Colonel Peraza, the Minister of the former Republic, now at Galveston, awaiting a vessel to convey him for his return to Yucatan.

The full returns of the late Presidential election in Texas are now in. Gen. Sam Houston received a majority of the whole vote of more than 5,000 for President. Col. Burleson got more than 2,000 for Vice President.

LATER FROM CANTON.

FROM THE N. Y. COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

The news per Narragansett, which arrived this morning, was to the 1st of June. We now find that the Narragansett had a long and tedious passage down the Chinese coast, and at Angier Point was overtaken by the Island Queen, which left Canton [illegible] days later, and by this means Mr. Law came passenger in the Narragansett, and obtained the following additional information.

Previous to the Narragansett's leaving Whampoa, the Chinese had agreed to pay six million of dollars as a ransom for the city of Canton, one million of which had been delivered on board Her Majesty's ship Hyacinth, on the 27th May. On the 1st June, before she left the Min, news was received that fighting had taken place with some newly arrived troops, and that a few foreigners who had remained to look after some of their property, had been obliged to retire to their boats. There are a few extracts made from the Chinese Press of the 12th and 19th June, loaned me for a few moments by a resident at Angier:

"*Arrangements made between the Viceroy and the Superintendent.*

1st. That all troops except those stationed at Tigris quit the city within six days and proceed to Hoomun.

2d. Six millions of dollars to be paid to the Chinese by the city, within one week commencing from the 27th May, one million to be paid before sunset of the 27th, and the whole sum to be paid within six days, which is increased to seven millions at the request of the Chinese, to be accounted for in the following manner, to be paid within twenty days to be accounted for as twenty millions of taels. When the whole sum is paid, the English forces to proceed outside the Bogue and Anunghoy forts, and to remain there between the two countries, the ransom to be accounted by the Custom House at the rate of 5 mace 4 candareens to the Spanish dollar.

The Queen's sovereignty shall not be interfered with, and to conclude these arrangements on the part of the Chinese three Commissioners. The foreigners to open their shops previous to the 31st inst. The latter have suffered a great deal from the ransom, and the ground lack of the city. The Chinese Authorities to assist in taking them to the Bogue, and in every way giving all help and facilities to the foreigners who wish to leave the city."

On the 15th June the Chinese were still preparing great quantities of fire rafts, and large quantities of muskets, powder, &c. had been sent to Canton from the neighboring provinces.

The News from China excites a universal feeling wherever it is read. The expression of approval as to the course of England is nowhere heard except from England herself. The war against the Chinese for the cause alleged, is regarded as selfish, cowardly and disgraceful,—the inhuman warfare, the wanton and intelligent murder, in a spirit of purpose and indiscretion in all the details. Beginning in bold aggression, it ends in plunder and blood. The question is wrung from the weak and helpless, and obtained at the sacrifice of humanity, and at the price of misery. What can England have to do what England is doing it would be pronounced a lawless massacre, were the subject should atone for upon the gallows. In the eyes of nearly all Christendom the conduct of England will be regarded as without excuse.—*New York Express.*

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

GROGAN, AND HIS ARREST.

A correspondence has made its appearance in the Vermont Watchman between Governor Jenison of Vermont, and Sir Richard Jackson, acting Governor of Canada, on the subject of the arrest of Lieut. Grogan. It is creditable to both, and we hope may do something to settle the disputed properties.

Governor Jenison wrote on the 2d of September, briefly describing the case, and requesting immediate investigation and the release of Grogan.

Sir Richard Jackson wrote in reply on the 6th of October, at Kingston, that immediately on receiving intelligence of the matter in question, and before receiving the letter of Governor Jenison, he had directed the matter to be investigated, with orders for the immediate release of Grogan, if it should appear that he had been seized without authority.

On the same day Sir Richard wrote again, and his second letter we give:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, K[illegible]
6th October, 1841.

Sir:—Since I addressed to your Excellency my despatch of this morning, I have received from the law officer of the crown at Montreal a report in which it appears that the evidence which has been obtained on the subject, proved that Grogan's seizure took place, as was ill-judged, within the territory of the United States. In conformity, therefore, with their instructions, they had taken steps to procure Grogan at liberty, and conveying him back to the neighborhood of which it is now ascertained that Grogan left Kingston on the 4th inst.

I beg to assure your Excellency that I shall nevertheless continue the investigation which I have directed, and if the information conveyed to your Excellency, that officers or soldiers in her Majesty's service were implicated in this affair, should prove correct, I shall not fail to visit the offenders with the utmost rigor.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. JACKSON.

His Excellency S. H. Jenison.

Pickpockets Used Up.—A Philadelphian has invented a sort of pocket which it says is proof against fingers and knives, and will defy the ingenuity of the most adroit pocket.

The Port Gibson (Miss.) Correspondent says that, after Mr. Tyler was hanged and buried in effigy at that place, a few weeks ago, some of the Locofocos dug up the body at night and *stole his clothes.*

...LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Oct. 4.

...ed import of Cotton into
...Oct. 1, 984,698 bales.
...same time 1840, 1,266,672 "

...Leaving a decrease of 281,974 "
...ions of American this year, 775,181 "
...the same time, 1840, 1,101,722 "

...Leaving a decrease of 326,541 "
...on hand, of all descriptions, on the 1st
...1841, 535,070 bales.
...same time, 1840, 499,110 "

...Increase, 35,960 "
...on hand of American, on the 1st October, 393,580 bales.
...same time, 1840, 358,660 "

...Decrease, 33,080 "
...Increase in sales of American, as com...
...last year, 293,164 bales.
...from 1st October—

	Bales.		
...776,520	Same time 1840,		922,300
...155,670	do.		190,350
...32,040	do.		51,190
964,230			1,163,840

...Decrease of 199,770 bales.

...ME OF THE CENSUS OF THE U. STATES.

...ation of Free White persons

	Males,	7,249,266
	Females,	6,939,812
Colored,	Males,	186,467
	Females,	199,778
Slaves,	Males,	1,246,408
	Females,	1,240,805
...United States Naval Service,		6,100
...ral population,		17,668,666
...ded in the Foregoing, who are		
...under 14 years of age,		1,919
...twenty-five,		2,056
...ty,		2,407
...not included in the fore-		
...ts,		5,021
...and riots at public charge,		4,329
...ts at private charge,		10,749
...employed in mining,		15,203
...ades,		3,717,756
...ades,		117,575
...ades,		550,075
...ades,		50,025
...Trades, and Navy,		33,667
...ades,		62,508
...persons included in the		
...ersons of unsound mind,		977
...ts at public charge,		1,892
...ts at private charge,		2,994
...ts at public charge,		883
...ersons,		20,797
...ersons,		173
...Offices of Schools,		16,233
...of Schools,		3,242
...ers,		164,159
...ers,		17,500
...ounds,		1,815,211
...ounds,		108,261
...Value of Farms of		
...Dollars,		559,963

...—For good people of Maine, at ... upon the proposition for ... Constitution, decided, in re... ...ections of Governor, &c., ...—28,851 to 8,098; and the ... the number of Repre... ...was determined in the ...—29,217 to 6,015. Party poli... ...e Portland Advertiser, had noth...

...e greatest blessings we enjoy, are not ... ...ceased by long enjoyment, we ... ...ard them as blessings; ... ...ecount them as matters of course. ... ...ought by night to the uncounted ... ...ld, and by day to the Heavens, ...ir never-ceasing procession. They ... ...ing, and we regard them not. ... ...ustomed to see them—we have ... ...ng them from our infancy. How ... ...think of the beautiful, the magi... ...ous scintillations that twinkle and glit... ...ter so sublimely! Unremembered ... ...gazes on them, as we do, yet ... ...e same, unchanged, undimmed! ... ...numerous multitudinous stars shone ... ...every ten years—with what ... ...ng would all the world look ... ...to the time of their appearance! ... ...who never thought of astronomy ... ...would eagerly watch the three ... ...on the gorgeous display, ...that night be one of cloud or ... ...to the stars, nations would la... ...serious disappointment.

...ou disbelieve what I have as... ...I will prove its truth.

...of the moon, visible from a ... ...position, does not happen very ... ...yet, when it does take place, ...on it from the commencement ... ...ook. Now to the point. How few ... ...new moon with any extraordina... ...curious! We may all look at it casual... ...welcome its coming—but that is all ... ...appearance is so precisely like an ... ...eleven digits of the moon's sur... ...that one, not knowing the fact, could ... ...tell which is which—unless from ... ...existed in the heavens—so very similar ... ...new moon in light and form. In very ... ...*Courier and Enquirer.*—*Southern Lit. Mes.*

The Farmers' Riches.—"The great ... ...evil, among us farmers, is that we are ... ...in a hurry to get rich. We seem ... ...forget that the golden ages has passed ... ...and that we are living under the hard ne... ...cessity of the iron age. We are greatly ... ...mistaken too, as I think, as to that in which ... ...true riches consists. One man considers ... ...himself rich, because he has a large sum of ... ...money to lend, and at an usurious interest, ...and thus takes advantage of the distresses ... ...of the times.—Another is accounted rich, ...because he owns a large amount of stocks ... ...in some moneyed institution. But the ... ...farmer's wealth consists not in his stocks, ...nor in his houses, *but in his rich lands.* I ... ...recollect when I began farming, an old ... ...friend and acquaintance, Mr. John Carter, ...gave me a piece of valuable advice—'Make ... ...your lands rich,' said he, 'and in proportion ... ...as they become rich, *you* will be rich.'"

Bee-Picking.—We have often remarked ... ...old Bachelors are the most clamorous ... ...and against this exertion of power by the ... ...over the husband. Whether this hap... ...pens, because they desire a fair excuse for ... ...their choice of celibacy, against the general ... ...practice of mankind in seeking their happi... ...ness in marriage; or, whether this keen... ...ness of sight and uncommon sensibility ... ...arises from the axiom, that lookers-on see ... ...more of the game than the players—we ... ...leave to more hardy casuists than ourselves ... ...to determine.—*Raleigh Register.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3 1841.

MARYLAND.—We stated a week or two ago, that the late defeat of the Whigs in Maryland was not caused by an increase of the Locofoco vote, but simply by the failure of the Whigs to vote. We have just seen the official statement of the votes in every county in the State, which enables us to establish the fact fully. In November last, the Whig vote was 33,529. Now it is 28,320, a falling off of 5,209. In November the Locofoco vote was 28,754. Now it is 28,959, an increase of 205 votes only.

THE DUTY OF THE LOCO FOCO PARTY.—The Globe copies, with strong approbation, two articles on this subject, which are worthy of notice at this time, when several of the State Governments have fallen into the hands of that party.

The first is from the New York Evening Post, one of the leading Journals of the party, and from it we make the following extracts, that we may put on record the pledges of reform, for the purpose of comparing them hereafter with the performances:—

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

The Duty of the Democratic Legislatures.—If, as the results of the late elections pretty clearly indicate, the Legislatures of a great majority of the States should be Democratic, they will be under the deepest and most solemn and weighty responsibilities to the people. They will stand committed to carry out those great principles which have ever been the creed of the Democracy. To this they are pledged, and to this they will have been chosen. They cannot avoid the great duty imposed on them without justly forfeiting the confidence of the Democracy, disgracing themselves in the eyes of both parties, and going far to convince the people that neither professions or pledges can be relied on when coming in conflict with the sordid interests of local combinations, lobby members, and monied institutions.

Hitherto, it cannot be denied that the Democratic State Legislatures, or at least those so calling themselves, have failed in a vast many instances to fulfil the just expectations of their constituents. The people deputed them to carry out reform, and they have but too often, not only neglected their duty, but become accomplices in the creation of new abuses.

* * * * * * *

The Democracy, wherever they gain the ascendency in the State Legislatures, are, in the first place, pledged to a thorough and radical reform of that pernicious banking system which has robbed the people of untold millions, and still continues the system of robbery with increasing voracity, which has distracted, embarrassed, and obstructed the industry of the country, by rendering employment uncertain, and wages the sport of bank contractions and expansions; and which, more than all other causes combined, has undermined the morals and corrupted the principles of those who have been its accomplices and victims. Further, the triumphant Democracy stands pledged to do, and let their representatives beware how they flinch from the test, when it comes.

In the second place, the Democracy stands pledged to arrest that well and far-blessing system, in some cases out of ten, to misdirect internal improvement, and which "develops the resources of a state" by pouring it into cabinet sinecures, irresponsible commissionerships, which has laid many States at the feet of banks and foreign money lenders, which has converted the free people of the United States into bondsmen, condemned to toil from their cradle to their graves to pay for the prodigality of their forefathers; which, while it affected to hasten the progress of our country, has arrested its prosperity for at least a hundred years, which has entailed on us the disgrace of forfeiting our faith at home and abroad, and made it our only alternative either to be taxed or dishonored.

These are the two great lions which the Democracy stand pledged to take by the beard, wherever they see the power of correcting abuses. There are other grievances, which we shall not at present enumerate. Let them look to it, we repeat, at once, least by their flinching from their high responsibility, they become objects of contempt to their friends, of scorn and derision to their opponents.

* * * * * * *

So it seems but at first sight on the point of finding out what is that great stumbling and rallying ground, of the banking system, about which ignorant and designing demagogues have prated so long and so loudly, without ever being able to tell what it was they meant. We have passed the question over and over, of their Journals and of their rotting declaimers, and not one of them ever ventured to answer, to the very good reason that they did not know, and that they do not now know. The existing system, imperfect as it admittedly is, and as all human institutions are, is less understood than any other subject by the mass of mankind, and the attempt of the ignorant, prejudiced, passionate party men, to reform it, will extract end in smoke, or in ruin. Such is the party which is about to tinker the currency. If they do it with a bold hand, as did Gen. Jackson, ruin will follow, as ruin followed his mad and ignorant efforts to reform the best currency the world ever saw.

If genuine Reform be indeed practicable, however, some so proper a the Locos to effect it, for three-fourths of all the Banks in the country are of their own creation. If the people have been "robbed of untold millions," by the banking system, *they* are responsible for three-fourths of the evil. If industry has been "distracted, embarrassed, and obstructed," employment and wages rendered uncertain, morals undermined, and principles corrupted, by the system, let it never be forgotten, what party it is that has entailed the greater part of these awful evils upon the country.

The same may be said of "that wild and reckless system, miscalled internal improvement." It has been shown, time and again, that the Locos have authorized those very measures which have plunged so many of the States into irretrievable debt and difficulty. Look at Pennsylvania, which owes forty millions of dollars. What party has been in power in the Legislature of that State for 15 years past, with the exception of perhaps a single year? The Locofoco. Look at Mississippi, another of the large debtor States. Power has there been in the same hands. Look at Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Alabama, &c. Still the same fact stares you in the face. Look at North Carolina, and again you find the leading advocate of Internal Improvements, the leader also of the Locofoco party. We mention it not to his disadvantage—it is a feather in his cap—but as an evidence of the facility with which the party changes its ground to catch the popular breeze.

But the second article to which we alluded is from Kendall's Expositor, and from that we make a brief extract:—

The First Duty.—The first duty of the Democratic party, on recovering their power in the State Governments, is to RESTORE TO THE PEOPLE A SOUND CURRENCY, AND REDUCE DOMESTIC EXCHANGES TO REASONABLE RATES.

How are these objects to be accomplished? The process is direct and easy.

COMPEL THE SUSPENDED BANKS TO RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS, OR WIND UP THEIR CONCERNS.

That done, both objects are accomplished.

Yes, and a good many other objects would be "accomplished" also. For instance, every Bank that is compelled to resume, if not exactly prepared for such an operation, would be compelled to call in rapidly a part of its means, whereby a good deal of distress would be "accomplished" among its debtors. And those which may be compelled to wind up their concerns, would of course have to call in *all* their debts, whereby a much greater amount of distress and ruin would be "accomplished."

We deeply regret the present suspended condition of the Banks. Personally, we lose more money by it, in the way of exchanges, than many of those who rail so bitterly about it. But chiefly do we wish it otherwise because of the injury to the character of the credit system,—a system which, with all its faults, this country cannot do without. We are exceedingly anxious,—no one can be more so, for a resumption of specie payments; but we wish to see it brought about cautiously, safely, *permanently. Doctor* Kendall, whilst he bids the sick patient rise and walk, is for giving him a blow to knock the breath out of his body.

The experiment is to be tried, we suppose, in Ohio, at least. How many more of the States will perform their "first duty," remains to be seen.

The Globe emphatically endorses these views, and bids "Democracy inscribe upon her banner, as one of the most sacred of her duties, "IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS." "The first movement in every Legislature which meets this winter, should be a movement against the suspended banks," says the Globe.

MR. CALHOUN ON RESUMPTION.—At this moment, when the Locofoco papers are noisily demanding a forced resumption of specie payments by the Banks, the following extracts from a speech of Mr. Calhoun in 1838 may be usefully brought to their notice:—

"The forced resumption, for such it will be in effect, would be followed by WIDE SPREAD DESOLATION. It is easy to sink to suspension, but hard to return to resumption. Under the most favorable circumstances, and when conducted *most leniently* and *cautiously*, the pressure must be severe; but, if coerced or *precipitated by bankrupt* laws or temptations such as this, it will be ruinous. *To make it safe and easy must be the work of time. Government can do but little.* The disease originates in excessive indebtedness, and the only remedy is payment or reduction of debts.

"*How is this difficulty to be met by encouraging, but by checking the wonderful means? And how is that to be done,* WITHOUT PLUNGING THE CURRENCY QUESTION? This is the FIRST and NECESSARY STEP. That done all will be able to calculate, and determine what to do. The period of inaction and uncertainty would cease, and that of business revive. Funds that are now locked up, would be brought again into operation, and the channels of circulation be unobstructed in the only mode that can be done with safety. Thus thinking, I am now and have been from the first in favor of an early divorce and *peaceful separation*, or holding out temptation to restore; *leaving the State to the gradual and safe operation of law*, with as *little temptation as possible.* In the mean time, I hold it to be *unwise to cease discounting*, and to adopt an *indiscriminate system of curtailment. Its effects are ruinous to the business of the country*, and *calculated to retard, rather than to accelerate a resumption.* The true system, I would say, would be to discount with *business paper* as *freely* as usual, and *curtail gradually on pre-existent debts.* The former would revive business, and increase the debts to the banks less than it would increase the ability of the community to pay them."

Whether Mr. Calhoun is of the same opinion now that he was in 1838, may perhaps be a matter of doubt, as he seldom sticks to the same opinions for three years at a time. But it cannot be a matter of doubt to any calm thinking man, who is at all familiar with the subject, that he then "spoke the words of truth and soberness."

TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.—When the Revenue Bill which passed the House of Representatives at the late Extra Session, was taken up in the Senate, it will be recollected that Mr. Mangum moved to place Tea and Coffee among the articles to be admitted duty free, instead of a tax of 20 per cent on their value. Mr. Woodbury, or some of his friends for him, claimed the right, by virtue of previous notice, to move that motion, the party claiming it out of such an evident of regard for the poor, and since that time the Locofoco papers have laid great stress upon this incident, claiming all the honor of the move for Mr. Woodbury, and denying it to Mr. Mangum and his Whig friends.—How much of the credit of this motion in favor of the consumers of Tea and Coffee is due to Mr. Woodbury, may be inferred from the fact, that in his Report to the Senate of the 18th of January 1841, just six weeks before he went out of office as Secretary of the Treasury, *he actually proposed to Congress to levy a duty of 20 per cent. on Tea and Coffee*, and other articles, *then admitted free of duty*, for the purpose of raising the revenue five millions of dollars to meet the requirements of the year 1842! And yet the Locos have the impudence to claim for him the merit of exempting these necessaries of life from duty!

MR. MALLARY.—It appears that Mr. Mallary, whose pretended authorised contradiction of Mr. Ewing's letter to the President we noticed in our last, is the author of the charge which went the rounds of the Locofoco press, that Mr. Ewing had paid his son forty or fifty thousand dollars for negotiating a loan. This Mr. Mallary is unfortunate in his stories. The Madisonian, the peculiar organ of his party, has contradicted his statement, and shown that his $40,000 was in truth only $416 66.

BORDER OUTRAGES.—Another Grogan affair, but attended with circumstances of far greater atrocity has lately occurred in Louisiana. A party of Texans crossed over to the parish of Caddo, in Louisiana, and took forcible possession of an American citizen named Boatright. After taking him into Texas, it was proposed to bury him alive. A grave was dug, the unfortunate man looking on. Suddenly he broke from his keepers, and rushed for a thicket, but before he reached it, a heavy volley of musketry brought him to the ground, a lifeless corpse. His murderers cut up his body, and hung it upon the branches of trees. This horrible outrage was committed by a body of men who call themselves Regulators and Moderators, and under that name perpetrate every species of violence; and it was by denouncing their lawless proceedings that Boatright incurred their displeasure.

The Natchitoches Herald, in recording the above particulars, mentions, also, the murder of one of the captains of the Regulators, and of a man who was with him, near Logansport. They were waylaid and shot by a party of five or six men.

Still another instance of Lynch law is mentioned in a New Orleans paper. Certain citizens of St. James's parish, Louisiana, lately met, denounced two persons, one of them a Catholic Clergyman, took them up, gave one 60, and the other 100 lashes upon the bare back.

No one, in our "land of steady habits," can read of these doings, without thankfulness that he lives among a people who have some regard for the obligations of law.

ENCOURAGING.—We rejoice to learn, that the receipts on the Wilmington Rail Road for the month of October have been upwards of $30,000. As many as 84 passengers have been carried South in a day. This opens a cheering prospect for the patriotic community which undertook and completed so great an undertaking.

RARE HONESTY.—For a long time past the government has had an "agent of public timber" in East Florida, whose duty it was to guard the public timber (live oak.) against depredations. In April last, Mr. Nathan Sergeant of Philadelphia was appointed to fill the office. He proceeded to Florida, but soon found, that fear of the Indians was an effectual preventive against such depredations; that the office was consequently a sinecure, and had been so ever since the Seminole war began. He therefore, like a good Whig as he is, resigned, and recommended that the office be abolished, which was accordingly done. The name of the man who held the office under Van Buren ought to be published along with Mr. Sergeant's.

HUMBUG.—According to the Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder, the good people of that State were most gloriously humbugged by the Locos previous to the late election. Among other things, the people of counties adjoining that in which the capital of the State is located, were induced to believe that the late Whig Congress had laid a tax on every pound of Sugar, of 20 cents!! And throughout the State, they were promised, if they would elect a Locofoco Legislature, as much money as they need to borrow, on long time, (not less than three years,) to relieve them from suits and debt!!! Yet more, the State Taxes are to be repealed, and the State debt provided for! What fine times the Georgians will have! They are in a fair way to realize the happy state so generously promised by Robin Roughhead, in the old Play—that there should be no widows, for he would marry them all; no orphans, for he would father them all; no work, for he would feed them all; no debt, for he would pay all.

NUTMEGS.—A paragraph is going the rounds, describing the dizziness, derangement of intellect, loss of memory, &c. produced by eating about half a nutmeg. In publishing it, the Temperance Advocate pertinently asks, "Was there no *Brandy* under the nutmeg? We have frequently known just such symptoms produced by swallowing nutmeg, grated over a glass of brandy toddy, but we always had our doubts whether the nutmeg was much to blame in the matter."

A suit is now on trial at Philadelphia, the United States vs. Reeside, the great mail contractor, involving questions connected with advances of immense amounts of money by Reeside to the Post Office Department, when its affairs were so deranged under the Administration of Mr. Barry. Among the witnesses examined was Samuel L. Governeur, former Postmaster at New York, whose testimony is thus summed up by the Philadelphia North American:—

"With regard to the cash payments to a large amount alleged to have been made by the government to defendant, it was proved by Mr. Governeur that these were payments of accommodation paper loaned the Department by defendant—that the Department had sued for the same amounts; and that the Postmaster General had offered to credit him with the amounts, if he would inform him whom he should charge them to.

"He stated, that the Department could not raise money on its own notes, and would certainly have failed, had not Mr. Reeside and other extended assistance in this way.—The credit of the Department was bad, and to any extent. I have a letter from Department stating they would be bankrupt unless I raised them $40,000 by next week. These drafts of Reeside's were issued in batches, and I don't believe they were charged on any books of the Department. As to the mode of keeping accounts, I can state from my own knowledge, it was for the purpose of deceiving and preventing an investigation by the committees of Congress, then expected. Government paid 2 per cent a month. Under Mr. Barry they put nothing in the books—under Mr. Kendall every thing they could find."

So here it is proven, by a competent witness, that one of Gen. Jackson's Cabinet so kept the accounts of his Department, as to make it impossible to ascertain to what account large sums of money paid out by him ought to be charged, and with the express intention to deceive, and to defeat an expected investigation by Congress! Moreover, that he borrowed money for the Department at the rate of 2 per cent. a month, or 24 per cent. a year! A Department of the Government of the United States paying interest at the rate of 24 per cent a year!

And for all this scandalous corruption and mismanagement, Major Barry was rewarded by Gen. Jackson with the office of Minister to Spain, at a salary of $9,000 a year, and an outfit of $9,000! Is it any wonder that vice stalks through the land, after having been thus pensioned by Government!

The history of that most corrupt administration is yet to be written.

THE MADISONIAN.—The President's organ has virtually nominated that functionary for re-election, in defiance of all Mr. Tyler's letters and toasts, in which he set up the one term rule as a leading Whig principle. We have one consolation, he never can be re-elected. Neither party has the slightest idea of running him.

We find in the Madisonian incessant efforts to misrepresent facts in regard to the late Cabinet. They are represented as being "leagued with the personal and political opponents of the President," with having violated "a pledge" to get the second bank bill postponed till next session. Both these are well known to be sheer fabrications.

The whole tone of the official paper leads us to the reluctant conclusion, that Mr. Tyler and his small squad of personal friends will go over to the enemy ere long.

The Southern Literary Messenger, for November, is promptly at hand, with its usual variety of original articles, in prose and poetry.

The celebrated race Horse Boston was *distanced* with ease a few days ago at Camden, N. J. in a 4 mile heat won in 7 minutes 42 seconds by John Blunt, who, in turn, was beaten the second heat by Fashion, and then breaking down, was withdrawn, and the race was won by Fashion. It is said that Boston ran very sulkily, so that he may yet retrieve his character.

Greenough's Statue of Washington has been hoisted up to the Rotunda of the Capital at Washington, though not yet placed on its pedestal. Its weight is 14 tons.

What we call an "interesting correspondence," is a letter from a new subscriber enclosing the money in advance.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Not half so "interesting" as a letter from an *old* subscriber, enclosing arrearages. Unfortunately for us, we can't provoke a "correspondence" with some of these, "no way we can fix it."—*Observer.*

THE WHIG PARTY IN THE WEST.

We have had good opportunity for knowing the state of feeling among the Whigs in the Western counties of our State, beginning with Orange and ending with Cherokee: and we declare we never knew it stronger or more determined. We have not known a single instance of defection or desertion either to Tyler or to the Locos.

We never in all our lives, witnessed so deep and embittered a state of feeling as exists against President Tyler—all that the leading men can do, is scarce sufficient to prevent popular indignation from bursting forth with extreme violence. They have been advised to be quiet and to see what Capt. Tyler and his new Whig Cabinet will do for the country, and they will wait in peace, but scarce with patience. And when the Whig spirit does break forth again, no matter in what contest it may be, it will be the more fierce and terrible from the *smothering* and *suppression* under which it has so long been. One thing is certain, Capt. Tyler never can have their forgiveness, though they may for a time forbear.

Salisbury Watchman.

Honorable to the State.—A gentleman informed us the other day, that in a recent conversation with the President at Washington, the President told him in reference to applications for office, that whilst he had them daily in abundance from every other State of the Union he had few or none from North Carolina. This is a most gratifying fact, as evidencing the prevalence among our citizens of a high toned spirit of independence.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

We observe by the Montreal papers that a public dinner was given, by a number of the citizens, to Alexander McLeod, at Dorr's Hotel. Of course, in some of the speeches the "Yankees" were tolerably peppered, and it is by no means worth our while to quote every thing that was said. After all (says the Philadelphia Inquirer,) we are glad to see the following among the toasts:

'Great Britain and the United States. May Peace reign over their mutual relations.'

The Importance of one Vote.—The value of every vote was strikingly manifested in the result of the late Senatorial election in the Alleghany district of Pennsylvania, upon the return from which depended the political complexion of the State Senate. It was decided in favor of Mr. Darsie, the Whig candidate, *by a single vote*—giving the Whigs a majority of one in the Senate, which will enable them to exercise a restraining influence upon the acts of the majority in the other House. A stronger illustration could not be given of the importance of a single vote.—*National Intelligencer.*

There were 19 deaths by yellow fever at New Orleans in the 24 hours ending on the 19th ult. On the 20th, 18, and on the 21st 9.

At Vicksburg, 13 deaths in five days, about half by yellow fever.

The Tallahassee Star contains the following truly melancholy announciation of deaths in a single family in that place, who were formerly residents in Baltimore.

Died at Tallahassee, of the prevailing fever, on the 25th Sept. Edward R. Wellford, aged 21.

And on the 28th Sept. Robert Y. Wellford, Esq.

And on the 2d Oct. Mrs. Louisa Wellford; on the 3d Oct. Jane G. Wellford, aged 18. united in life they were not separated in death.

And on the 6th Oct. Richard G. Wellford, aged 24.

LIFE ON THE WESTERN WATERS.

Extract from a letter, dated the 9th inst., on board the steamboat Oceana, navigating the Missouri river:

"Never was there a greater variety—of blue spirits and grey,' of old and young sinners and saints, a more heterogeneous mass—congregated on one boat than may be seen on this. We have governors, congressmen, editors, preachers, lawyers, doctors, farmers, loafers, and pedagogues, rowdies, blacklegs, thieves, rangtans, counterfeiters, colonels, majors, captains, sheriffs, constables, soldiers, whigs, democrats, and locofocos. We have good looking old ladies, and awfully ugly old maids—beautiful maidens and intelligent matrons—about fifty qualling children—one man groaning with the toothache, another sinking with the ague, another raving with gout, and two or three in the last stage of consumption. At the present moment there is a scene displayed, which, to describe faithfully, would require the pen of a Swift,' &c. At one end of the cabin sits Gov. Miller (now congressman,) with two Whigs and four Locofocos; they are discussing the merits of the Bankrupt Law, the Distribution Bill, and the McLeod case—the different speeches, very much like some of those made in Congress at the late session, and there is about as much order preserved. In the 'social hall' sit five young men, with each a cigar in his mouth, and a glass of liquor at his side, playing poker: 'I'll bet a dollar;' 'I'll see that and five better;' 'take it;' 'd—n the luck;' 'loan me another five, Tom.' A little further along sit eight penitentiary convicts, manacled, playing 'old sledge' on a box, betting with kernels of corn, each accusing the other with cheating. 'You are no gentleman;' 'you be d—d;' 'did'nt you pick a man's pocket;' 'look at your irons.' Around the stove sit two invalids, one cursing and groaning with the toothache, and the other shaking with the ague. Scattered about in different berths are some dozen or more children, with voices like nightingales, pitched to every key in the scale, screaming most merrily, occasionally varying in tone, just according as the 'slaps' of the dear confiding mothers are administered. Down on deck aft, a violin and flute are near crazy, and almost fifty Dutchmen with their fat bouncing lasses, 'kicking out' a Dutch reel in a most excruciating manner. 'Forward,' three or four strapping niggers are roaring out one of the firemen's choruses, as they pump water into the boilers. Occasionally, by way of variety, some one treads upon a dog's tail, in order to hear him 'yell.' Whilst all this machinery is in motion, and the rain pouring down in torrents, with lightning vivid and constant, followed by almost deafening peals of thunder, I am attempting to write you a few lines."—*Bulletin.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

The river is too low for the Steamboats; but a large quantity of goods is arriving and expected today, by Lighters from the Boats.

TO RENT.

THAT conveniently situated DWELLING, next door to the Bank of the State.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 2, 1841. 74tf

WANTED,

2000 LBS. DRY BEEF HIDES, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 2. 1841. 74-3w

A few firkins Mountain Butter for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 2, 1841. 74-1w

MARRIED,

At Hillsborough, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Curtis, Dr. WILLIAM P. MALLETT, of this town, to Miss CAROLINE DE BERNIERE WALKER, daughter of the late Carleton Walker.

DIED,

At his residence, near Jamestown, Guilford county, N. C., on the 17th inst., NATHAN MENDENHALL, a respected member of the Society of Friends. The deceased had for a number of years acted as Clerk of the Warden Court of Guilford county, and also as county surveyor. His public duties threw him into almost constant contact with his fellow-citizens, whose unlimited confidence and sincere respect he uniformly enjoyed. There is hardly a citizen of the county who will not say Guilford has lost, in the deceased, one of her most valued men.

Greensborough Patriot.

At his residence, in Fairfield District, on the 6th ult., in the 65th year of his age, Col. ALEXANDER F. PEAY, for many years Senator from that District.

At Society Hill, on the 4th ult., Rev. C. M. WHEELER, of the Episcopal Church.

In Orange County, on the 28th ult., Mr. JAMES SNEED, aged about 25 years.

In Lagrange, Tenn., on the 6th instant, Mrs. JANE G. BOUCHELLE, wife of Dr. R. M. Bouchelle, and daughter of Gen. Thomas G. Polk, formerly of Salisbury. Also, on Friday the 8th, the infant daughter of R. M. and J. G. Bouchelle, aged two days.

In Concord, Cabarrus County, N. C., on the 27th of September last, in the 52d year of her age, Mrs. MARIA N. COLEMAN, wife of Col. Daniel Coleman.

In Newbern, in the 31st year of his age, GEORGE SAUNDERS, a native of Rhode Island, and since his boyhood a resident of that place.

At his residence in Sumter County, Alabama, on the 6th October, 1841, in the 62d year of his age, THOMAS COBBS, Esq. formerly of Raleigh.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

October 20.—Schr. Emeline from Camden, (Me.) bound to St. Marks, having put into this port in distress, entirely dismasted, with loss of sails, rigging, bowsprit, &c., together with deck load; hold full of lime in good condition; Brig Majestic from New York. 23.—Brig Morning Star from Providence, R. I.; Schrs. Regulus from New York, Mechanic from Charleston. 25.—Barque New World from Savannah; Brigs Voltaire from Charleston. Pearl from Antigua. 26.—Brig Pinta from Newport.

DEPARTURES.

October 20.—Schr. Theris for Matanzas. 23.—Brig Eliza & Susan for St. Domingo; Packet schr. Ellen for Philadelphia. 25.—Brig Wave for Jamaica; Schr. Leonora for New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 3.

Brandy, peach,	35	a 40	Lime,	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, apple,	30	a 32½	Lead, bar,	7	a 8
Bacon,	7½	a 8	Mackerel,		none.
Beeswax,	27	a 28	Molasses,	27	a 30
Butter,	12½	a 15	Oats,		a 30
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	70	a 75
Coffee,	10	a 13	Nails, cut,	6¼	a 6¾
Cotton,	7	a 8½	Powder, keg,	$5½	
Cotton Yarn,	16	a 20	Rags,	3½	
Cotton Bagging,	20	a 25	Sugar, brown,	5½	a 11
Corn,	45	a 50	Lump,	15	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	13	a 20
Candles, P. F.	17		Salt,	60	a 75
Flour,	$5	a $6¼	Sack,	$2	a $2 50
Feathers,	35	a 40	Tallow,	10	a 11
Flaxseed,	$1 10	a $1 25	Tin, box,	$13	a 13½
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3	a 5
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	$1	a $1 10
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	30	a 35
Lard,	7	a 8	Wool,	15	a 20
4-4 Sheeting,	Fayetteville manufacture,			8	cts. prpd.
3-4 ditto	ditto		ditto,	6	ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy.)				8	Cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET—October 27.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 75 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 25; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 11 00 a 12 50; Shingles 2 00 a 2 00; Corn 65 a 70; Salt, coarse, 30 a 35, fine 3 62 a 3 75.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine. The last transactions in the article were at 2 50. Many previous sales during the week between that and 2 43. Tar brought on Monday 1 57—no sale on yesterday.

Lumber.—Not a sale of flooring to report. Sales of Wide boards are reported at 7 Dollars, and of Scantling at 5.

Timber.—The article is in good demand; ordinary ranges from 5 to 6 Dollars, and long from 6 to 7.

Bacon.—Nothing doing but at retail. Hams are scarce, other kinds plentiful.

Corn still scarce and wanted.

River Shingles, fair quality, sold yesterday at 2 80 per M.

Sales of Thomastown Lime within a few days at 1 Dollar.

CHERAW MARKET—October 26.

Bacon 9 a 10; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 8½; Corn 50; Flour 5 25 a 6 00; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Mobile 8 to 9¼.

Cotton at Columbia 8¾ to 8¼. Corn 65 to 70. Flour 7¼ to 8. Bacon 7 to 10.

Cotton at Mobile, 8 to 10.

Cotton at New Orleans 8 to 9¾. Total receipts 43 018 bales. Stock on hand 52 778 bales.

Cotton at Macon 8 to 8¼, in Central Bank notes.

At Hamburg, S. C. 8 to 9.

At Charleston 6¾ to 9¼.

At Augusta 8¼ to 9.

Cotton at New York, firm but quiet, at 7¼ to 10¼. Flour 6 to 6 12. Corn 65 to 68. North County Turpentine 2 87.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE and general assortment of CHAIRS, comprising a great variety of quality and patterns, which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Also, an unusually large and general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of my own manufacture, which I am disposed to sell on terms to suit the times.

JNO. W. EAKER.

November 1, 1841. 74-3w

JOHN H. KRUPPE,

Teacher and Tuner on the Piano Forte.

TERMS—For one Quarter (of 12 weeks—two Lessons per week.) $10.

PIANOS tuned and repaired on moderate terms.

Apply at Mrs. Brown's Boarding House, Hay Street.

November 2 1841. 73tf

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at his nurseries in Davidson county, N. C., a large assortment of FRUIT TREES, viz: Apple at 12½ and 25 cents; Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine, &c. at 25 and 37½; Peach at 15 and 18. Also, a selection of the finest ROSES and DAHLIAS, 100 varieties of each. The selection of Fruit Trees consists of the most celebrated American and European Fruits, and are all grafted or inoculated. Trees, &c. will be neatly labelled and safely packed in boxes or bundles and delivered at Fayetteville and elsewhere in good condition, at the usual prices of hauling. From Fayetteville they can be sent to almost any part of the country by the market waggons. Catalogues sent gratis to all applicants, and all communications, (post paid) promptly attended to.

CHARLES MOCK.

Lexington, N. C., October 27, 1841. 73-9w.

Taken up,

IN Anson county, by Alexander McKay, a sorrel HORSE, with a white face, supposed to be 16 or 17 years of age, valued at 20 dollars.

Strayed before me, Straymaster of Anson County.

JAMES STREATER, *Ranger.*

Wadesboro, N. C., Oct. 30, 73-3w[illegible].

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned has now in Store, received by late arrivals from New York, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which are offered for sale for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers:—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 Hhds. Havana and Porto Rico SUGARS,
125 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 Tons Swedes Iron,
200 kegs assorted Nails,
75 boxes 8 x 10 Glass,
3 casks Putty,
20 boxes Crockery and Glass Ware,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
30 boxes Soap,
10 bags Mustards,
10 boxes No. 10 Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
25 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
25 boxes Cotton and Wool Hats,
25 cases assorted Shoes and Boots,
15 boxes Sperm Candles,
20 pipes, hhds. and other Wines,
20 barrels L. I. Sugar,
5 boxes White Havana Sugar,
10 casks London Porter & Scotch Ale,
100 reams Writing & Wrapping Paper,
50 boxes Spanish Cigars.

Also a general assortment of Medicines, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, with sundry packages of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and a great variety of other articles, making together a Stock worthy the attention of dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
October 4, 1841. 70tf

State of North Carolina, } ANSON COUNTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, after three months from the date hereof, for the reissue of a Certificate for Twelve Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of William Little, the original of which has been lost.

WILLIAM LITTLE.
October 5, 1841. 71-3 ord.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES.

ALL the Messages and Inaugural Addresses, of all the Presidents, from Washington down to Tyler, and including the Message of the latter at the late Extra Session.—an invaluable book to politicians.—for sale by E. J. HALE.

ENTERTAINMENT

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and hope still to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 74tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

ALMANACS FOR 1842.

TURNER & HUGHES',
Farmers and Planters',
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.
October 12, 1841.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Smith, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, A. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Snowden, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade, and commanded by men of experience, and will be dispatched at the lowest rates, and the appointments of each will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 21, 1841. 60tf.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept upon by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests. E. LOVE.
April 26, 1841. 47tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY,

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to Alabama, or go to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45tf

☞ I will give $25 for legal proof to the conviction of the villain aiding and harboring the above runaway Slave.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; white, red, and green Flannel, 4-4 and 6-4; Merinos, French and English; 2100 pieces Calico; plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Bolting Cloths; brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4; with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the lowest Package price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 6, 1841. 66-tf.

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank.)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12.

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Holt & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shown to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time
Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 1, 1841. 66tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE.
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Mushn-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

COTTON GINS.

I HAVE a few COTTON GINS unsold at Hall & Johnson's, Fayetteville. They will be sold at reduced prices, at 6 months credit. A liberal discount will be made for cash.

JOHN W. POWELL.
August 18, 1841. 64-3m

FARMERS' & PLANTERS'
LARGE ALMANAC FOR 1842.

20 GROSS just received, and for sale by
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
September 28, 1841. 69tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.

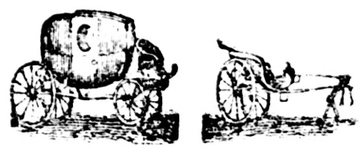
THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that he has commenced the above business on Market Square, next door to Mr. James R. Gee's, where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale, Carriage, Barouche, Sulkey, Carryall, and Wagon

HARNESS,

Saddles, of every quality and price, Trunks and Whips.

In short, every article usually found in a Saddler's Shop. Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell VERY LOW FOR CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers. He hopes, by strict attention to his business, to merit a portion of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING of every description in his line promptly attended to, and moderate charges made. JOHN S. RABOTEAU.
September 29, 1841. 69-3m



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, October 1, 1841.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York:—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.
Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.
Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.
Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, sentiments of flowers, &c.
Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.
Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.
Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.
Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.
Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information, and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.
Olney's Introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.
The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.
Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.
Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.
Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.
Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples.
Cowper's Virgil, with English notes.
Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.
Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.
Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.
Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.

The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples. By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet, and Rev. Horace Hooker

The above School Books for sale by
E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C.
September 18, 1841. 68tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS,
G. B. ATKINS.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large Stock of articles in the above line, purchased by himself in New York, which he will sell at his usual low prices. Besides a full supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, STANDARD WORKS, &c., he has a few ANNUALS for 1842, a great variety of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, with some new works, as Stephens' INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL IN CENTRAL AMERICA; Lady Blessington's IDLER IN ITALY, &c. &c.

Of STATIONARY, a full supply of Blank Books of various descriptions; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Cheap and Superfine Writing Papers, among which is Ruled Cap at $2 25 per ream, and Ruled Letter Paper at $1 25 per half ream; Wrapping and Drawing Papers, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.
September 28, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand, four doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo Madder, Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Tanner's Oil, Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Steelyards, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope; with a variety of other articles not entirely in the Grocery line, viz:—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Calicoes, Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Combs, Wood and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.; all of which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 24 1841. 69tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates, &c. E. J. HALE.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore County, one known for many years as the Plantation whereon I reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON.
Moore County, Sept. 28, 1841. 69tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Strangury! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*
☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜
Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
May 5, 1841. 52tf

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 1, 1841.

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, } City of Philadelphia, }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, [L. S.] the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case,*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A Fresh Supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PETERS' PILLS

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Cotton and Grain FARM, about 850 acres, within three miles of this place, of which there are about 200 acres of prime low Grounds, on Gould's Fork. The Farm is in a high state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase, from 10 to 25 hands, would do well to call and look for themselves. Apply to

W. B. McCORKLE.
Wadesborough, N. C., Oct. 5, 1841.

BOOK BINDERY,

AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done and in the style in which it may be ordered. Shop-work bound in *Calf* or *Morocco,* as may be ordered, with *Spring Backs;* he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music Books &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain style. Also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agent for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.
Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 56tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will also constantly on hand a large stock of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THE MASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Scotch Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Brown Muscovado Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, as well as Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, on short Work. Any person wanting work done will find it a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 6tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 8tf

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McKAY.
June 16, 1841. 4tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and well ed. Apply to JAMES MARTIN.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 18tf

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public by the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. Its well established fact that of structions of the Liver, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most complaints with which we are afflicted; hence Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor and irregular state of the Bowels. These diseases neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They are prepared by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated these complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 8tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in many cases frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics, which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infants; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Dyspepsia, Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.